



Matt Blunt, Governor • Doyle Childers, Director

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

www.dnr.mo.gov

### MEMORANDUM

DATE: AUG 09 2007

TO: Water Pollution Control Branch Staff  
Regional Directors  
Regional Office Water Pollution Staff

FROM: Edward Galbraith, Director  
Water Protection Program

SUBJECT: Total Ammonia Nitrogen Criteria Implementation Guidance

Changes to Missouri's Water Quality Standards (WQS) 10 CSR 20-7.031 were published in the Missouri Code of State Regulations on November 30, 2005. One major revision to the WQS was the incorporation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) criteria document "1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia"<sup>1</sup> (1999 Ammonia Update). The 1999 Ammonia Update contains EPA's most recent freshwater aquatic life criteria for ammonia and supercedes all previous EPA recommended criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life.

The attached guidance document establishes a procedure for developing total ammonia nitrogen water quality based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for use in new and renewal state operating permits. This document specifies the process for determining whether WQBELs for ammonia are required and how to develop WQBELs for total ammonia nitrogen consistent with the 1999 Ammonia Update and Missouri's WQS.

This guidance does not prohibit establishing alternative methods of analysis or permit limits, provided that the alternatives are technically sound, consistent with Missouri State regulations and this document, and are protective of water quality. Because this guidance document cannot encompass all of the situations encountered when developing a facility's operating permit, staff are encouraged to contact the Central Office with site-specific questions.

Please use this guidance when implementing Missouri's total ammonia nitrogen criteria.

EG:jhl

<sup>1</sup> United States Environmental Protection Agency, "1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia", EPA 822-R-99-014, December 1999.



**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**  
**WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM**  
**Total Ammonia Nitrogen Criteria Implementation Guidance**  
August, 2007

Background

Changes to Missouri's Water Quality Standards [10 CSR 20-7.031] were published in the Missouri Code of State Regulations on November 30, 2005. One major revision to the Water Quality Standards (WQS) was the incorporation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) criteria document "1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia"<sup>1</sup> (1999 Ammonia Update). The 1999 Ammonia Update contains EPA's most recent freshwater aquatic life criteria for ammonia and supercedes all previous EPA recommended criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life. The inclusion of the 1999 Ammonia Update into Missouri's WQS fulfills the state's obligation under 40 CFR 131.20 to review its water quality standards at least once every three (3) years and incorporate new or revised water quality criteria as appropriate.

Intent

The intent of this guidance is to establish a procedure for developing total ammonia nitrogen water quality based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for use in new and renewal state operating permits. This document specifies the process for determining whether WQBELs for ammonia are required and how to develop WQBELs for total ammonia nitrogen consistent with the 1999 Ammonia Update and Missouri's WQS.

This guidance does not prohibit establishing alternative methods of analysis or permit limits, provided that the alternatives are technically sound, consistent with Missouri State regulations and this document, and are protective of water quality. Because this guidance document can not encompass all of the situations encountered when developing a facility operating permit, staff are encouraged to contact central office with site specific questions.

Overview – Updated Total Ammonia Nitrogen Criteria

The updated total ammonia nitrogen criteria found in the 1999 Ammonia Update reflect the results of ammonia toxicity research and data collected since the release of EPA's last criteria document in 1984. This more recent research and data indicate acute toxicity is most dependent upon pH and fish species, while chronic toxicity is dependent on pH and temperature. Acute toxicity evaluations must now determine whether Salmonids are present or absent and an appropriate low-flow value for the receiving stream must be calculated. Chronic toxicity evaluations must now consider whether early life stages of fish (ELS) are present or absent, an appropriate low-flow value for the receiving stream must be calculated, and an appropriate averaging period must be used in the long term average (LTA) and average monthly limit (AML) calculations.

---

<sup>1</sup> United States Environmental Protection Agency, "1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia", EPA 822-R-99-014, December 1999.

## Acute Criteria for Total Ammonia Nitrogen (mg N/L)

- Criteria can be found in Table B1, 10 CSR 20-7.031 and are dependent on fishery type and pH.
- Criteria table divided into Cold-Water Fisheries and Cool & Warm-Water Fisheries with criteria covering the range of pH allowed by 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(E).
- Cold-Water Fisheries include all classified waters designated as Cold-Water Fishery (CDF) in Tables C, G and H of 10 CSR 20-7.031 and those waters with salmonids present. Cool & Warm-Water Fisheries include classified waters in 10 CSR 20-7.031 not designated as CDF and those waters with salmonids determined to be absent.
  - Cold-Water Fisheries [*Salmonids present*] includes species of the family Salmonidae (trout and Cottidae (sculpins)).
  - Cool & Warm-Water Fisheries [*Salmonids absent*] includes species of the family Cyprinidae (minnows), Ictaluridae (catfish), Centrarchidae (sunfish), Catostomidae (suckers), Esocidae (pike), Moronidae (basses), Percidae (perches), Acipenseridae (sturgeon), Lepisosteidae (gars), Amiidae (bowfins), Hiodontidae (mooneyes), Clupeidae (herrings), Fundulidae (killifishes), Atherinidae (silversides), and Elasmobranchidae (pygmy sunfish).
- Should the department allow the use of a site-specific pH criterion outside of the range found in the water quality standards (6.5 – 9.0 SU), the following equations may be used to derive site-specific total ammonia nitrogen acute criteria (criteria maximum concentration, CMC):
  - *Salmonids present*:  $CMC = [0.275 / (1 + 10^{7.204 - pH})] + [39.0 / (1 + 10^{pH - 7.204})]$
  - *Salmonids absent*:  $CMC = [0.411 / (1 + 10^{7.204 - pH})] + [58.4 / (1 + 10^{pH - 7.204})]$
- The one (1)-day  $Q_{10}$  low flow condition will be used to determine total ammonia nitrogen wasteload allocations protective of acute criteria. The one (1)-day  $Q_{10}$  may also be denoted as the “1-day  $Q_{10}$ ” or “1Q10” low flow. The one (1)-day, one (1)-in-ten (10)-year low flow (1-day  $Q_{10}$ ) is the lowest average flow for one (1) day that has a probable recurrence interval of once-in-ten (10) years [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(O)4.].
- Acute criteria shall not be exceeded at any time except in those waters for which the department has allowed a zone of initial dilution (ZID) [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(B)7.A.]. In such waters, acute criteria may be exceeded within the zone of initial dilution, but must be met at the ZID boundary.
- Where the department has allowed a zone of initial dilution, the maximum size of the ZID shall not exceed the width, cross-sectional area, or volume of flow allowed in regulation at the 1Q10 low flow condition [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(II)(b) and (III)(b)].
- Site-specific 1Q10 low flow values should be used if available at the time of wasteload allocation development. If site-specific flow data do not exist, or are insufficient to calculate the 1Q10, default 1Q10 values will be used (See Appendix A, Example #2 and #4). Default 1Q10 low flow values are as follows:
  - Class P and P1 = 0.1 cfs
  - Class C = 0.0 cfs
  - Unclassified streams = 0.0 cfs

## Chronic Criteria for Total Ammonia Nitrogen (mg N/L)

- Criteria can be found in Tables B2 & B3, 10 CSR 20-7.031 and are dependent on Early Life Stages (ELS) present or absent, temperature, and pH.
- Criteria are divided into two tables - Early Life Stages present (B3) and Early Life Stages absent (B2). Early life stages are defined as the pre-hatch embryonic period, the post-hatch free embryo or yolk-sac fry, and the larval period during which the organism feeds. Juvenile fish, which are anatomically rather similar to adults, are not considered an early life stage [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(G)].
- Without sufficient and reliable data, it is assumed that early life stages are present and must be protected at all times of the year [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(B)7.C.]. Protocols for determining whether sufficient and reliable data exist and a format for reporting these data will be developed at a later date.
- Should the department allow the use of site-specific temperature or pH values, the following equations may be used to derive site-specific total ammonia nitrogen chronic criteria (criteria continuous concentration, CCC):
  - *ELS present:*  $CCC = [0.0577 / (1 + 10^{7.688 - pH})] + [2.487 / (1 + 10^{pH - 7.688})] * \text{MIN}(2.85, 1.45 * 10^{0.028 * (25 - T)})$
  - *ELS absent:*  $CCC = [0.0577 / (1 + 10^{7.688 - pH})] + [2.487 / (1 + 10^{pH - 7.688})] * 1.45 * 10^{0.028 * (25 - \text{MAX}(T, 7))}$
- The thirty (30)-day  $Q_{10}$  low flow condition will be used to determine total ammonia nitrogen wasteload allocations protective of chronic criteria. The thirty (30)-day  $Q_{10}$  may also be denoted as the "30-day  $Q_{10}$ " or "30Q10" low flow. The thirty (30)-day, one (1)-in-ten (10)-year low flow (30-day  $Q_{10}$ ) is the lowest average flow for thirty (30) consecutive days that has a probable recurrence interval of once-in-ten (10) years [10 CSR 20-7.031(1)(O)3.].
- Chronic criteria shall not be exceeded except in water segments for which the department has allowed a mixing zone (MZ) [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(B)7.B.]. In such waters, chronic criteria may be exceeded within the mixing zone, but must be met at the MZ boundary.
- Where the department has allowed a mixing zone, the maximum size of the MZ shall not exceed the width, cross-sectional area, or volume of flow allowed in regulation at the 30Q10 low flow condition [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(II)(a) and (III)(a)].
- Site-specific 30Q10 low flow values should be used if available at the time of wasteload allocation development. If site-specific flow data do not exist, or are insufficient to calculate the 30Q10, default 30Q10 values will be used (See Appendix A, Example #2 and #4). Default 30Q10 low flow values are as follows:
  - Class P and P1 = 1.0 cfs
  - Class C = 0.1 cfs
  - Unclassified streams = 0.0 cfs

## **Establishing Reasonable Potential To Exceed Applicable Water Quality Criteria**

- EPA regulations at 40 CFR 122.44 (d)(1)(i) require effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level that will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above a narrative or numeric water quality standard.
- Total Ammonia Nitrogen is a common constituent of domestic wastewater and may be discharged at a level that will cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above numeric water quality criteria. The assimilative capacity of the receiving water during low-flow conditions and the level and efficiency of biological treatment at the wastewater treatment facility will determine whether or not an excursion will occur.
- A Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) to determine whether a discharge may cause or contribute to an excursion above applicable water quality criteria cannot be conducted without adequate data. Data for RPA must be of sufficient frequency and duration to be considered representative. Samples must be collected at least twice per each season specified in the permit (i.e. two (2) samples in the summer and two (2) samples in the winter) for a minimum duration of four (4) years. In the absence of adequate in-stream data for ammonia nitrogen, temperature, and pH, acceptable conservative default values may be used to conduct the RPA. The facility actual flow for at least the last two (2) years of record will be used to perform the RPA.
- If the results of the RPA indicate reasonable potential exists to cause or contribute to an excursion above applicable ammonia water quality criteria, WQBELs for total ammonia nitrogen must be in the permit. Reasonable Potential Analyses should be conducted at subsequent renewal or modification to determine whether the effluent limitations are still required.
- If the results of the RPA indicate reasonable potential does not exist, a monitoring only requirement for total ammonia nitrogen must be in the permit until the next renewal. If the results of the second RPA confirm reasonable potential does not exist, the monitoring only requirement will be removed and no further RPAs will be conducted except as below.
- Changes in facility operation, an increase in facility design flow or loading, failure of Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Tests attributable to ammonia toxicity, changes in water quality criteria, or changes in procedures for conducting water quality reviews are all grounds for revisiting the RPA.
- Methods and procedures for conducting a reasonable potential analysis shall adhere to those found in Section 3.3.2 of EPA's "Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control"<sup>2</sup>. Example spreadsheets containing previous RPAs are available upon request.

---

<sup>2</sup> United States Environmental Protection Agency, "Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control", EPA/505/2-90-001, March 1991.



## Total Ammonia Nitrogen Implementation for Permit Renewals

- For discharges to unclassified waters, if adequate data are available for conducting a RPA the analysis must be conducted by the permit writer. If adequate data are not available, the permit shall be reissued with effluent monitoring requirements for total ammonia nitrogen and temperature and the RPA performed at renewal. Permit writers have the discretion to add a reopener clause to the permit to perform the RPA sooner than renewal provided adequate data become available.
- Discharges to classified waters with limited assimilative capacity during low-flow conditions have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the ammonia nitrogen chronic criterion. These facilities shall have ammonia effluent limitations after a three-year schedule of compliance that may include interim total ammonia nitrogen and temperature effluent monitoring requirements. The permittee may request a reevaluation of reasonable potential at any time after the minimum data requirements have been met. Should the effluent data gathered prior to the effective date of the final ammonia limits indicate no reasonable potential exists, the permittee may submit a request for permit modification to remove the final ammonia nitrogen effluent limits.
- Once the need for limits has been determined, the total ammonia nitrogen wasteload allocations may be determined by any of the following methods:
  - Mass-balance with ammonia degradation for unclassified streams. Either default or site-specific values for temperature and pH may be used. Ammonia-degradation kinetics equation<sup>3</sup> (Chapra, S. 1997) may be used in wasteload allocation determinations (See Appendix A, Example #1]:

$$[\text{NH}_3\text{N}]_t = [\text{NH}_3\text{N}]_{t=0} * e^{-kt}$$

Where:

$[\text{NH}_3\text{N}]_t$  = ammonia concentration at confluence with classified segment.

$[\text{NH}_3\text{N}]_{t=0}$  = ammonia concentration at pipe =  $C_e$

$k$  =  $\text{NH}_3$  oxidation per day ( $k_{1,20}$ ) $\Xi_1^{(\text{Temp}-20)}$

$$k_{1,20} = 0.3(\text{day}^{-1})$$

$$\Xi_1 = \text{temperature correction factor} = 1.083$$

$t$  = time for effluent to travel to first classified segment (in days)

- Mass-balance using either default or site-specific values for temperature, pH, and instream/lake dilution flow. Dilution and no ammonia decay will be assumed for Class P streams (See Appendix A, Example #2 and #3). No instream dilution or ammonia decay will be assumed for Class C streams (See Appendix A, Example #4).
- Water quality model results as provided by the applicant or department. Either default or site-specific values for temperature, pH, and instream dilution flow may be used.

<sup>3</sup> Chapra, S. 1997. "Surface Water-Quality Modeling." Edited by B.J. Clark, D.A. Damstra, and J.W. Bradley. McGraw-Hill. 844 pp. Nitrification reference – page 426.

## Total Ammonia Nitrogen Implementation for New Facilities

- New municipal and domestic wastewater treatment facilities shall not cause or contribute to an excursion above applicable ammonia water quality criteria. All new, expanded, or upgraded facilities will receive effluent limitations for total ammonia nitrogen. Effluent limits will be calculated and documented in the water quality review sheet.
- Total ammonia nitrogen wasteload allocations for new municipal and domestic wastewater treatment facilities may be established by any of the methods below:
  - Mass-balance with ammonia degradation for unclassified streams. Either default or site-specific values for temperature and pH may be used. Ammonia-degradation kinetics equation<sup>4</sup> (Chapra, S. 1997) may be used in wasteload allocation determinations (See third bullet under Permit Renewals above).
  - Mass-balance using either default or site-specific values for temperature, pH, and instream/lake dilution flow. Dilution and no ammonia decay will be assumed for Class P streams (See Appendix A, Example #2 and #3). No instream dilution or ammonia decay will be assumed for Class C streams (See Appendix A, Example #4).
  - Water quality model results as provided by the applicant or department. Either default or site-specific values for temperature, pH, and instream dilution flow may be used.
- A reasonable potential analysis may be conducted after issuance of the facility-operating permit provided adequate data are available to perform the analysis.

## Effluent Limit Calculation Procedures for Total Ammonia Nitrogen

Wasteload allocations (WLAs) are calculated using water quality criteria and the dilution equation below:

$$C = \frac{(C_s * Q_s) + (C_e * Q_e)}{(Q_e + Q_s)} \quad (\text{EPA/505/2-90-001, Section 4.5.5})$$

Where C = downstream concentration

C<sub>s</sub> = upstream concentration

Q<sub>s</sub> = upstream flow (cfs)

C<sub>e</sub> = effluent concentration

Q<sub>e</sub> = effluent flow (cfs)

Chronic wasteload allocations are determined using applicable chronic water quality criteria (CCC: criteria continuous concentration) and stream volume of flow at the edge of the mixing zone (MZ). Acute wasteload allocations are determined using applicable acute water quality criteria (CMC: criteria maximum concentration) and stream volume of flow at the edge of the zone of initial dilution (ZID).

---

<sup>4</sup> Chapra, S. 1997. "Surface Water-Quality Modeling." Edited by B.J. Clark, D.A. Damstra, and J.W. Bradley. McGraw-Hill. 844 pp. Nitrification reference – page 426.

Water quality based maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations are calculated using methods and procedures outlined in USEPA's "Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control" [EPA/505/2-90-001, also known as "TSD"] and "1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia" [64 FR 71974, December 22, 1999].

- For the purpose of developing seasonal WQBELs for total ammonia nitrogen, the standard summer season shall consist of the months May – October (inclusive) and the standard winter season shall consist of the months November – April (inclusive). These seasons may be further subdivided, where appropriate and necessary, to protect aquatic life.
- Total ammonia nitrogen criteria shall be based on the ambient mean temperature and pH of the receiving water. In the absence of site-specific temperature and pH data, default values by Ecological Drainage Unit (EDU) may be used.
- Wasteload allocations calculated using the dilution equation above or determined from a water quality model are converted to long-term average (LTA) concentrations using the following equations:

Acute Long Term Average:  $LTA_a = WLA_a * e^{[0.5\sigma^2 - z\sigma]}$   
 where  $\sigma^2 = \ln(CV^2 + 1)$ ,  $z = 2.326$  for 99th percentile

Chronic Long Term Average:  $LTA_c = WLA_c * e^{[0.5\sigma_{30}^2 - z\sigma_{30}]}$   
 where  $\sigma_{30}^2 = \ln(CV^2/30 + 1)$ ,  $z = 2.326$  for 99th percentile

If sufficient effluent monitoring data are available, the coefficient of variation (CV) can be calculated as follows:  $CV = \text{Standard Deviation}/\text{Mean}$ . For the default coefficient of variation value of 0.6 [TSD, Section 5.5.2],  $LTA_a$  multiplier = 0.321 and  $LTA_c$  multiplier = 0.780.

- A comparison of the  $LTA_a$  and  $LTA_c$  is performed and the lower, more limiting long term average ( $LTA_{MIN}$ ) selected.
- The  $LTA_{MIN}$  value is then used to calculate maximum daily and average monthly effluent limitations for total ammonia nitrogen using the following equations:

Maximum Daily Limit:  $MDL = LTA_{MIN} * e^{[z\sigma - 0.5\sigma^2]}$   
 where  $\sigma^2 = \ln(CV^2 + 1)$ ,  $z = 2.326$  for 99th percentile

Average Monthly Limit:  $AML = LTA_{MIN} * e^{[z\sigma_4 - 0.5\sigma_4^2]}$   
 where  $\sigma_{30}^2 = \ln(CV^2/30 + 1)$ ,  $z = 1.645$  for 95th percentile

If sufficient effluent monitoring data are available, the coefficient of variation (CV) can be calculated as follows:  $CV = \text{Standard Deviation}/\text{Mean}$ . For the default coefficient of variation value of 0.6 [TSD, Section 5.5.2], MDL multiplier = 3.11 and AML multiplier = 1.19.



## Appendix A.

**Example #1: Mass-Balance with Ammonia Decay (Unclassified Stream).** A Non- POTW discharges to an unnamed tributary to Hubble Creek (unclassified) with the classified Hubble Creek 0.72 miles from discharge point; design flow for the facility is 0.033 MGD (2.33 cfs). Default water quality data for pH (7.8 SU) and temperature (Summer – 26 °C, Winter – 6 °C) is used; background ammonia nitrogen is not used. Daily streamflow data for the unclassified stream segment is not needed; however, time for effluent to travel (t) to first classified segment (in days) is needed. Time of travel is determined by using stream gradient information and travel time predictive formulas found in C.W. Boning 1974<sup>5</sup>.  
 --Applicable mixing zone regulation: Not Allowed [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)(a)].  
 [10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)(b)]

$$[\text{NH}_3\text{N}]_t = [\text{NH}_3\text{N}]_{t=0} * e^{-kt} \text{ (Chapra, S. 1997)}$$

Where:

$[\text{NH}_3\text{N}]_t$  = ammonia concentration at confluence with classified segment.

$[\text{NH}_3\text{N}]_{t=0}$  = ammonia concentration at pipe =  $C_e$

$k$  =  $\text{NH}_3$  oxidation per day  $(k_{1,20})\Xi_1^{(\text{Temp}-20)}$

$$k_{1,20} = 0.3(\text{day}^{-1})$$

$$\Xi_1 = \text{temperature correction factor} = 1.083$$

$t$  = time for effluent to travel to first classified segment (in days) = 1.31 days

Travel time was calculated using site-specific data submitted by ABC Engineering.

### Summer Temp. = 26°C

Given  $k = (0.3)(1.083)^{(26-20)} = 0.4841$  and  $t = 1.31$  days;  $e^{-kt} = e^{-(0.4841)(1.31)} = e^{-0.634} = 0.5304$ .

Which means 53.0 % of the ammonia concentration remains after leaving the facility and reaching the first classified stream segment.

$$C_e = (1.5 \text{ mg/L}) / 0.5304 = 2.83 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{LTA}_e = 2.83 \text{ mg/L (0.780)} = \mathbf{2.21 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$\text{MDL} = \mathbf{2.21 \text{ mg/L (3.11)}} = 6.9 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{AML} = \mathbf{2.21 \text{ mg/L (1.19)}} = 2.6 \text{ mg/L}$$

[CV = 0.6, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile, 30 day average]

[CV = 0.6, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile]

[CV = 0.6, 95<sup>th</sup> Percentile, n = 30]

### Winter Temp. = 6°C

Given  $k = (0.3)(1.083)^{(6-20)} = 0.0982$  and  $t = 1.31$  days;  $e^{-kt} = e^{-(0.0982)(1.31)} = e^{-0.1286} = 0.8793$ .

Which means 87.9 % of the ammonia concentration remains after leaving the facility and reaching the first classified stream segment.

$$C_e = (3.1 \text{ mg/L}) / 0.8793 = 3.53 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{LTA}_e = 3.53 \text{ mg/L (0.780)} = \mathbf{2.75 \text{ mg/L}}$$

$$\text{MDL} = \mathbf{2.75 \text{ mg/L (3.11)}} = 8.6 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{AML} = \mathbf{2.75 \text{ mg/L (1.19)}} = 3.3 \text{ mg/L}$$

[CV = 0.6, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile, 30 day average]

[CV = 0.6, 99<sup>th</sup> Percentile]

[CV = 0.6, 95<sup>th</sup> Percentile, n = 30]

Season	Maximum Daily Limit (mg/l)	Average Monthly Limit (mg/l)
Summer	6.9	2.6
Winter	8.6	3.3

<sup>5</sup> C.W. Boning 1974. "Generalization of stream travel rates and dispersion characteristics from time of travel measurements." U.S. Geological Survey Journal of Research, v. 2, no. 4, p. 495-499.

## Appendix A (contd).

**Example #2: Mass-Balance with Site-Specific Values (Class P Stream).** A POTW discharges to North Fork White River (WBID: 2498), a Class P, cold-water fishery in Ozark county; design flow for the facility is 1.5 MGD (2.33 cfs). Site-specific water quality data for pH (8.0 SU) and temperature (Summer – 18.2 °C, Winter – 10.6 °C) will be used; background ammonia nitrogen = 0.025 mg/L. Daily streamflow data for the North Fork White River near Tecumseh (USGS-07057500) were used to generate 7Q10, 1Q10, and 30Q10 low-flow values.

	Flow (cfs)	MZ (cfs)	ZID (cfs)
<b>7Q10</b>	234.5	58.6	5.9
<b>1Q10</b>	230.4	57.6	5.8
<b>30Q10</b>	243.0	60.8	N/A

Applicable mixing zone regulation: 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(III)

### Summer (CCC = 1.9 mg/L, CMC = 5.6 mg/L)

Chronic WLA:  $C_e = (2.33 + 60.8)1.9 - (60.8 * 0.025)/2.33$   
 $C_e = 50.8 \text{ mg/L}$

Acute WLA:  $C_e = (2.33 + 5.8)5.6 - (5.8 * 0.025)/2.33$   
 $C_e = 19.5 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_c = 50.8 \text{ mg/L (0.780)} = 39.6 \text{ mg/L}$   
 $LTA_a = 19.5 \text{ mg/L (0.321)} = 6.3 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile, n = 30]  
[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of  $LTA_c$  and  $LTA_a$  ( $LTA_{MIN}$ )

$MDL = 6.3 \text{ mg/L (3.11)} = 19.6 \text{ mg/L}$   
 $AML = 6.3 \text{ mg/L (1.19)} = 7.5 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]  
[CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 30]

### Winter (CCC = 2.4 mg/L, CMC = 5.6 mg/L)

Chronic WLA:  $C_e = (2.33 + 60.8)2.4 - (60.8 * 0.025)/2.33$   
 $C_e = 64.4 \text{ mg/L}$

Acute WLA:  $C_e = (2.33 + 5.8)5.6 - (5.8 * 0.025)/2.33$   
 $C_e = 19.5 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_c = 64.4 \text{ mg/L (0.780)} = 50.2 \text{ mg/L}$   
 $LTA_a = 19.5 \text{ mg/L (0.321)} = 6.3 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile, n = 30]  
[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of  $LTA_c$  and  $LTA_a$  ( $LTA_{MIN}$ )

$MDL = 6.3 \text{ mg/L (3.11)} = 19.6 \text{ mg/L}$   
 $AML = 6.3 \text{ mg/L (1.19)} = 7.5 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]  
[CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 30]

Season	Maximum Daily Limit	Average Monthly Limit
Summer	19.6	7.5
Winter	19.6	7.5

## Appendix A (contd).

**Example #3: Mass-Balance with Default Values (Class P Stream).** A private, domestic facility discharges to the Class P segment of Little Tarkio Creek (WBID: 0248) in Holt County; design flow for the facility is 125,000 gpd (0.194 cfs). Default pH (7.8 SU) and temperature (Summer – 26 °C, Winter – 6 °C) values apply, background ammonia = 0.01 mg/L.

	Flow (cfs)	MZ (cfs)	ZID (cfs)
<b>7Q10</b>	0.1	0.025	0.0025
<b>1Q10</b>	0.1	0.025	0.0025
<b>30Q10</b>	1.0	0.25	N/A

Applicable mixing zone regulation: 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(II)

### Summer (CCC = 1.5 mg/L, CMC = 12.1 mg/L)

Chronic WLA:  $C_e = (0.194 + 0.25)1.5 - (0.25 * 0.01)/0.194$   
 $C_e = 3.4 \text{ mg/L}$

Acute WLA:  $C_e = (0.194 + 0.0025)12.1 - (0.0025 * 0.01)/0.194$   
 $C_e = 12.3 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_c = 3.4 \text{ mg/L } (0.780) = 2.7 \text{ mg/L}$  [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile, n = 30]  
 $LTA_a = 12.3 \text{ mg/L } (0.321) = 3.9 \text{ mg/L}$  [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of  $LTA_c$  and  $LTA_a$  ( $LTA_{MIN}$ )

$MDL = 2.7 \text{ mg/L } (3.11) = 8.4 \text{ mg/L}$  [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]  
 $AML = 2.7 \text{ mg/L } (1.19) = 3.2 \text{ mg/L}$  [CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 30]

### Winter (CCC = 3.1 mg/L, CMC = 12.1 mg/L)

Chronic WLA:  $C_e = (0.194 + 0.25)3.1 - (0.25 * 0.01)/0.194$   
 $C_e = 7.1 \text{ mg/L}$

Acute WLA:  $C_e = (0.194 + 0.0025)12.1 - (0.0025 * 0.01)/0.194$   
 $C_e = 12.3 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_c = 7.1 \text{ mg/L } (0.780) = 5.5 \text{ mg/L}$  [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile, n = 30]  
 $LTA_a = 12.3 \text{ mg/L } (0.321) = 3.9 \text{ mg/L}$  [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of  $LTA_c$  and  $LTA_a$  ( $LTA_{MIN}$ )

$MDL = 3.9 \text{ mg/L } (3.11) = 12.1 \text{ mg/L}$  [CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]  
 $AML = 3.9 \text{ mg/L } (1.19) = 4.6 \text{ mg/L}$  [CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 30]

Season	Maximum Daily Limit	Average Monthly Limit
Summer	8.4	3.2
Winter	12.1	4.6

## Appendix A (contd).

*Example #4: Mass-Balance with Site-Specific Values (Class C Stream).* A small, municipal facility discharges to Shoal Creek (WBID: 0650), a Class C stream in Putnam County; design flow is 30,000 gpd (0.0465 cfs). Site-specific water quality data for pH (7.9 SU) and temperature (Summer – 24.1 °C, Winter – 10.2 °C) will be used; background ammonia = 0.025 mg/L.

	Flow (cfs)	MZ (cfs)	ZID (cfs)
7Q10	0.0	0.0	0.0
1Q10	0.0	0.0	0.0
30Q10	0.0	0.0	N/A

Applicable mixing zone regulation: 10 CSR 20-7.031(4)(A)4.B.(I)

### Summer (CCC = 1.5 mg/L, CMC = 10.1 mg/L)

Chronic WLA:  $C_e = (0.0465 + 0.0)1.5 - (0.0 * 0.025)/0.0465$   
 $C_e = 1.5 \text{ mg/L}$

Acute WLA:  $C_e = (0.0465 + 0.0)10.1 - (0.0 * 0.025)/0.0465$   
 $C_e = 10.1 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_c = 1.5 \text{ mg/L (0.780)} = 1.2 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile, n = 30]

$LTA_a = 10.1 \text{ mg/L (0.321)} = 3.2 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of  $LTA_c$  and  $LTA_a$  ( $LTA_{MIN}$ )

$MDL = 1.2 \text{ mg/L (3.11)} = 3.7 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

$AML = 1.2 \text{ mg/L (1.19)} = 1.4 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 30]

### Winter (CCC = 2.8 mg/L, CMC = 10.1 mg/L)

Chronic WLA:  $C_e = (0.0465 + 0.0)2.8 - (0.0 * 0.025)/0.0465$   
 $C_e = 2.8 \text{ mg/L}$

Acute WLA:  $C_e = (0.0465 + 0.0)10.1 - (0.0 * 0.025)/0.0465$   
 $C_e = 10.1 \text{ mg/L}$

$LTA_c = 2.8 \text{ mg/L (0.780)} = 2.2 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile, n = 30]

$LTA_a = 10.1 \text{ mg/L (0.321)} = 3.2 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

Use most protective number of  $LTA_c$  and  $LTA_a$  ( $LTA_{MIN}$ )

$MDL = 2.2 \text{ mg/L (3.11)} = 6.8 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 99th Percentile]

$AML = 2.2 \text{ mg/L (1.19)} = 2.6 \text{ mg/L}$

[CV = 0.6, 95th Percentile, n = 30]

Season	Maximum Daily Limit	Average Monthly Limit
Summer	3.7 mg/L	1.4 mg/L
Winter	6.8 mg/L	2.6 mg/L